CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

This Document contains information affecting the National Defenies of the United States, within the meaning of Title 18, Sections 723 and 794, of the U.S. Oode, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents to or receipt by an unauthorised person is prohibited by law. The reproduction of this form is prohibited.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

COUNTRY China REPORT NO.

SUBJECT Chinese Communist Inspection DATE DISTR. 2 April 1953

25X1C
DATE OF INFO. REQUIREMENT NO. RD

PLACE ACQUIRED REFERENCES

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.

THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

25X1X

- 1. In early December 1952 the Communist Northwest Military and Administrative Committee was dispatching inspection missions from the Tsinghai-Kansu border area into the more remote Tibetan areas.
- 2. The major objectives of these inspection missions were: 2
 - a. To nullify the amicable relations existing between the guerrilla forces and the local Tibetan population, and to force the natives to surrender the anti-Communist conspirators.
 - b. To break the tie between Tibetan employers and employees.
 - c. To gain the co-operation of Tibetan Lamas and Living Buddhas by conceding them favors.
 - d. To lay the foundation for future Communist underground operations.
 - e. To promulgate pro-Communist propaganda with emphasis on MAO Tse-tung's regard for minority peoples.
 - f. To encourage religious toleration, and act as the protector of minority religious groups.
- 3. Some members of the inspection missions were the following:
 - a. Hsi-lang-chia-t'so (6007/2597/1367/6934), Deputy Chairman of Tsinghai Province, was named chief of the inspection missions for the Tsinghai border area.
 - b. HUANG Cheng-ch'ing (7806/2973/3237) was named chief of the inspection missions for South Kansu Province.

195

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

25X1A

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

- c. CHU Hsieh-ch'ang (2612/0204/1233), a 47 year-old native of North Shensi who had joined the Communist Party at Yenan, was to have ultimate control of the South Kansu inspection missions. CHU was officially known as the deputy-leader of the 1 Group South Kansu Border Area Inspection Missions, and was the deputy-chief of the United Front Department of Kansu Province.
- d. YANG Yu-kuo (2799/3111/0948) was the deputy-leader of the 2 Group of the South Kansu Border Area Inspection Mission and also section chief of the Northwest Public Security Department. YANG is 38 years old and joined the Communist Party at Yenan.
- 5. The inspection missions were organized into the following committees:
 - a. Peoples Affairs Committee
 - b. Trade Department Committeec. Movie Projection Committee

 - d. Veterinary Department Committee
 - e. Medical Corps Committee
- The Movie Projection Committee was used to assemble large groups of people for the dissemination of propaganda. The Medical Corps Committee gave free help and advice to the natives. Free veterinary treatment was given by the Veterinary Committee, which promoted the idea that the government would never confiscate the local cattle nor communize either the cattle or the land in Tibetan areas.
- 7. The United Front Department, the Public Security Department, and the Local Party Committee of the Northwest Military and Administrative Committee had representatives on all inspection missions. These representatives operated clandestinely using the regular inspection mission committee organizations for cover, and maintained complete control over all functions of the missions.
- The inspection missions were attempting to gain the support of the local Tibetan 3 leaders by inviting them to take government positions in the Communist Government.

Comments

25X1A

25X1A

25X1A

- For a previous report on an inspection team in this area, see from
- See for a report giving rules of conduct which governed inspection missions working in Tibet.
- Comment. The Communists have failed to awaken any degree of class antagonism between the Tibetans and the leaders of the family groups.

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY